

SAMMEES BURY FIRST DEAD IN SOD OF FRANCE

Salvo of Shells Whistling Over Boche Land Marks Final Farewell

FRANCE PARTICIPATES

Nation Honored by Holding Heroes' Remains in Sacred Soil Defended by Their Lives

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, FRANCE, Nov. 7 (Special). American artillerymen sent a salvo of shells whistling over Boche land today as the farewell volley marking burial of America's first dead from the firing line.

It was fitting in the opinion of those whose eyes glistened with tears throughout the simple but dramatic funeral service that the volley which marked the last farewell should have been fired, not by a squad and with blank cartridges, but by American gunners shooting the great French 75 and speeding each shell with a prayer that it would find its mark among the enemy.

The coffins of America's dead in action were draped in the folds of the flag for the first. Then he stiffened to the salute, a hollow square formed by American soldiers and veteran French troops.

From the massed ranks three stepped a French general. He walked straight to the three coffins, reverently hesitating at the first. Then he stiffened to the salute, doffed his cap, bowed, his face lined as though the mute remains before him were of his own children.

"Private Knight," he said softly as he bowed before the nearest tier, "and Private Gresham," and he turned to the second, "and Private Hay," as he turned still further to face the third coffin. In the name of France I bid you farewell. If you are free will you leave your happy, prosperous country and took your place by our side. You fell facing the foe in hard, in desperate, hand-to-hand fight.

The general heaved a moment, looked at each of the three flag-draped coffins and then turned.

"All honor to them," he continued. "Their families should be comforted to learn of their deaths. We of France ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left with us forever.

"We will inscribe on their tombs: 'Here lie the first United States soldiers to fall on French soil for liberty and justice.' Passersby will uncover their heads to their graves; men of heart visiting the battlefield will go out of their way to bring their tribute of respect and gratitude.

"Private Knight, Private Gresham, Private Hay—in the name of France, I thank you. May God receive your souls. Farewell."

A great volley of seventy-fives crashed the final volley of farewell through the leaden, rain-soaked air. Then valiant American soldiers, tears trickling down their faces, lowered their comrades' remains and covered them over with the soil for which they fought and died.

SHIELDS SING REQUIEM. No one who saw the simple ceremony will ever forget it. Throughout the rain-drenched solemnity the detonation of exploding shells and the shrieks of others passing through the air sang the final soldiers' requiem.

Batteries of American artillerymen returning from their duty at the front met the funeral procession. Their rattle-making caissons halted, their ranks parted, and rigid at salute, the Americans bowed their heads as the cavalcade passed slowly through.

Then the battery went on. It is grim, dread war now—so it was with no thought of the dead they had passed that these same artillerymen hours later swung hustling into the valley where their camp was located and with cowboy yips welcomed themselves back home for a rest from front duty.

Fifty little French school children, stiff and starchy up in their best bib and tucker, stood in martial array to welcome "the Americans" back. Their tiny hands went joyfully to the salute and one little girl hung a wreath of flowers on the grim muzzle of the gun that fired the first shell over the German trenches. Then she distributed posies to the gun crew of that weapon. Of the six men of that crew, two are from South Bend, Ind., and there is one each from St. Paul, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

The first batteries to do duty on the front all returned without casualties.

J. J. RYAN RESIGNS FROM DRAFT APPEAL BOARD

His Health Given as Reason—107 More Men Certified for Service

Resignation of James J. Ryan as a member of District Appeal Board No. 2, which has jurisdiction over thirty-two local draft boards in this city, was announced today. Mr. Ryan requested Governor Brumbaugh to release him from his duties on account of ill health. Mayor Smith will name his successor in a recommendation to the Governor, who will in turn submit the appointment to the President for confirmation.

District Appeal Board No. 1 today certified 107 men for military service to the Adjutant General of the State and to the following local boards: No. 8, 11 men; No. 12, 4; No. 13, 38; No. 14, 1; No. 15, 1; No. 16, 2; No. 17, 1; and No. 18, 19.

CADORNA HAMPERS ENEMY'S ADVANCE

Rear-Guard Troops and Cavalry Engage Mackensen's Invading Forces

ITALIAN LINE STIFFENS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

The decisive battle of the Teutonic drive in Italy is entering its first stages today with maneuvering for position by the opposing armies, Rome cables stated. French and British reinforcements are massing back of the Piave River line and heavy artillery is being rushed from the western front to General Cadorna's relief.

ROME, Nov. 8. General Cadorna's rear-guard troops and cavalry detachments are generally hampering the enemy's advance along the Liventina River, according to dispatches from the front today.

The Italian resistance is declared to be stiffening all along the line. Military experts here agree that General Cadorna is not going to make a stand at the Liventina River, but is merely planning to delay the enemy long enough to complete his preparations along the Piave River.

The British and French reinforcements that were sent to Cadorna's aid are being massed along the Piave positions, it is thought here.

Cadorna is known to be getting his heaviest artillery in place on the new line.

LONDON, Nov. 8. Germany is attempting a systematic campaign on the Italian front along the line that she used against Russia, according to information reaching here today from Rome.

German flyers are continually soaring over the Italian lines, dropping leaflets telling the Italian soldiers that they are "sacrificing themselves for England." The Germans are attempting to fraternize with the Italians whenever there is a lull in the fighting.

BRITISH RAID FOE'S LINE; REPULSE TWO ATTACKS

LONDON, Nov. 8. A successful raid southeast of Arras, France, and repulse of two enemy attempts to enter British lines north of Roubaix were reported in today's official statement.

PARIS, Nov. 8. A French attack on German positions around Schoenholz, in Alsace, netted 120 prisoners and other heavy losses to the enemy, today's official statement declared.

FILIPINOS URGED TO AID U. S.

No Hope of Philippine Liberty if Germany Wins, Says Senate President

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 8.—Mamuel Quezon, president of the Senate, in an address to members of that body, urged that the Filipinos show their gratitude to United States by espousing its cause in the war, in which, he asserted, the Philippines have more vital interest at stake than America herself. He said the United States would not be endangered by a defeat, whereas the Philippines stand to lose all their hopes of liberty in the event of a German triumph. He said:

Let us fight for America and the cause of small nations, which means the ultimate fulfillment of the hopes of the Filipinos. If assistance of the Philippines is accepted there will be no need of compulsory service. Filipinos, avian veterans of the insurrection will volunteer to fight for the sake of liberty.



MISS RACHEL JANE HAMILTON Who was the soprano soloist at the concert given last evening at the Stetson Auditorium by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

GLI ITALIANI ATTENDONO L'ORA DELLA RISCOSSA

Dalle Posizioni Presso la Piave Saranno Decise le Sorti della Guerra

L'INVASIONE ARRESTATATA

ROMA, 4 novembre. Dal complesso delle notizie finora pervenute dalla fronte italiana si può ritenere che l'invasione teutonica è stata completamente arrestata e che ora le forze d'attacco si trovano a un punto di non ritorno.

Un dispatto da Londra asserisce che i tedeschi tentano una sistematica campagna contro le linee italiane, simile a quella che condussero contro la Russia. Gli aviatori tedeschi continuamente effettuano voli sulle posizioni italiane lanciando proclami con i quali si invitano i soldati d'Italia a fraternizzare con quelli austro-tedeschi e a non sacrificarsi per l'Inghilterra.

Anche nelle città occupate i tedeschi hanno predicato che le loro occupazioni dei paesi italiani è temporanea, poiché la missione degli eserciti austro-tedeschi è quella di liberare l'Italia dal dominio inglese e di affrettare la conclusione della pace.

Un corrispondente di guerra manda ad un giornale di Parigi che la nuova linea italiana di difesa si estenderà lungo la Piave ove le truppe italiane in unione a quelle degli alleati potranno opporre una fiera resistenza al nemico, animato dallo spirito combattivo che ora dimostrano.

Intanto il generale Cadorna ha emanato un'ordinanza con la quale si annunzia che nella zona militare delle operazioni di guerra sono inclusi tutti i territori che si estendono a nord e ad est dei fiumi Po e Minchio.

Dai particolari riguardanti la ritirata degli italiani dalle linee del Tagliamento si rileva che la Brigata dei Granatieri di Sardegna ed esercitava una feroce copertura di gloria, rimanendo fermi al suo posto di fronte a preponderanti forze nemiche.

Dopo che il nemico aveva passato il Tagliamento, ed esercitava una forte pressione contro le nostre linee nella zona tra Portogruaro e Pordenone, ai granatieri fu dato l'incarico di arrestare l'avanzata nemica in quel settore.

Il violento bombardamento delle artiglierie austro-tedesche non valse a sloggiare i bravi granatieri i quali attesero calmi e risoluti il nemico, e non appena questo venne a tiro lo accosarono con un violento fuoco di fucileria che decimò le file austro-tedesche. Ma i venti che si verificarono nelle file nemiche furono subito colmati e l'avanzata continuò freneticamente. Allora i valorosi granatieri fecero uso delle granate a mano e non poterono effettuare una ritirata dato il numero preponderante delle forze nemiche.

L'unico ufficiale superstitioso ordinò l'attacco alla baionetta e gli eroici granatieri si lamellarono con coraggio leonino contro le orde teutoniche, combattendo fucile a mano dopo l'altro rimasero tutti uccisi.

Le posizioni sulla Piave per circa due settimane sono state fortissimamente rafforzate e si crede che un'offensiva abilitata presso posizioni a rinforzo di uomini e cannoni delle armi francesi ed inglesi.

Tutti i telegrammi pervenuti dalla fronte di battaglia asseriscono che la ritirata degli italiani dalle linee del Tagliamento fu volontaria e fu compiuta con perfetto ordine e precisione e con minime perdite.

Betta ritirata certamente non fu occupata come quella che si effettua dalle posizioni sull'Inghilterra.

Dal comunicato ufficiale del ministero della guerra italiano si apprende che in ritirata sul fiume Liventina si sono necessariamente per il disastroso livello delle acque del fiume Tagliamento e che, in tale condizione, resistere per la difesa del detto fiume sarebbe riuscito assai pericoloso.

Gli aviatori italiani sono stati attivissimi e riuscirono ad attaccare quattro aeroplani nemici, come pure efficacemente bombardarono i reparti austro-tedeschi che tentavano traversare il fiume o riparare i ponti sul Tagliamento distrutti dagli italiani dopo l'effettuata la ritirata.

Ecco il testo del comunicato del generale Cadorna, pubblicato ieri:

Avendo il basso livello del Tagliamento resa difficile in difesa del fiume, abbiamo ritenuto opportuno ritirare la nostra linea verso la Liventina.

La ritirata si è effettuata in buon ordine, efficacemente protetti al nord da contingenti di copertura e verso il sud dai nostri aviatori che costantemente bombardano contingenti nemici che tentavano di attraversare il fiume o riparare i ponti sul Tagliamento distrutti dagli italiani dopo l'effettuata la ritirata.

SAMMEES EXPECT GERMANS IN VAIN

Eager to Avenge Comrades' Deaths, Regret Failure of Expected Raid

HONORED BY POPULACE

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Nov. 8.

There were a lot of disappointed American soldiers in the first line trenches today.

Intense artillery activity on the part of the Germans for the last thirty-six hours had led the Sammees to believe another trench raid was to be attempted and they were waiting for the Germans, determined to avenge their comrades. The artillery fire let up but the expected raid did not materialize.

The American artillery gave the Germans back full measure for the shells dropped on the Americans' side.

The artillery forces which have been at the front since the American first took to the trenches returned to their billets yesterday. They had remained at the front longer than the first batch of infantrymen.

In a drizzling rain they marched up over the hills to a little village in a valley behind the lines where the population turned out in mass to do honor to the gun from which the first shot was fired.

The entire command was drawn up on a hillside and French school children surrounded them. One of the pupils hung a floral wreath over the camouflaged muzzle of the gun and another stuck a bunch of wild flowers in an empty shell case which hung from the caisson. The gun has written on its shield the words, "First gun used against Germans," followed by the date of the firing of the shot.

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from the front were taken into the village and billeted. The men immediately "hit the hay." They were worn out.

Officers with the artillery force said that on the night of the German raid into the American trench they kept their guns trained on No Man's Land, and that they were sure that they kept the Germans

from returning to their trenches for some time, and also that they "got" some of the Germans when they did return.

United States Ambassador to Spain, Stephen E. Willard visited the billets of the American troops and the instructions given yesterday and watched men go over the top.

Joseph G. Darlington & Co. 1126-1128 Chestnut Street. An Important Sale of Silk Petticoats and Negligees. A Special Purchase of Silk Petticoats made of excellent quality of changeable taffeta, messaline or silk jersey cloth, a choice assortment of beautiful colors; some have scalloped flounces with deep silk underlay. Regularly \$6.50 Special, \$4.85.

Silk or Messaline Petticoats in regular or extra sizes, made of the finest quality in a profusion of pretty colors. Special, \$7.50. Genuine Beacon Bath Robes—Beacon Blankets; floral designs in rose, Copenhagen, light blue and lavender; handsomely trimmed with satin ribbon to match. Special, \$5.00 and \$7.50.

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\$5.00 Blanket Bath Robes, \$3.85—made of genuine Beacon Blankets, in most desirable colors; trimmed with satin ribbon to match.

Kayser Italian Silk Underwear. Plain or Fancy Styles. Camisoles, \$1.15 and \$1.85. Vests, round or V-neck; also bodices, \$2.25 to \$5.00. Knickers, \$3.00 and \$4.25. Union Suits, \$4.25.

Pay \$6 This Week—for the Finest \$8 & \$9 Shoes You Ever Saw. The lowest record smashing Wholesale Prices Ever Seen. In high-grade Cherry, Calf, Black, Royal Calf, Kid Leathers and dozens of others in a huge showing of every pattern you can imagine. These are strong statements, but every pair of shoes backs them up. Prove it's worth \$8 to \$9 in your pocket. They are here on exhibition for you to see. You don't have to buy if you don't want to, but there are thousands of men who know what big savings our customers make, who know this is no exaggeration, who will speed up "Thank's mate" in the limit to beat you to this record-breaking opportunity. Don't let them get ahead of you. Don't wait till tomorrow if you can get it today. But don't wait later than today or you may be disappointed. All \$10 and \$12 Cordovans, genuine rich mahogany, duplicated \$7.50. Genuine Cordovans \$12 and \$13 out here at \$7.50. ROYAL BOOT SHOP N. W. Cor. Market and 13th Streets DOWNSTAIRS Entrance on 13th St. OPEN EVGS. TO 9:30; SAT. 11:30.

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This war has taught that it is wise to profit by the experience of others. Every officer from the training camps—every man who was examined for the draft—has learned the emphasis placed by the authorities on the teeth being in perfect condition.

In England and France it was soon found that it is one thing to have your teeth put in perfect condition as you enter the service, and quite another to keep them in perfect condition when you reach the front.

Trench life, or life in any capacity at the front, is exceedingly trying on the teeth, the mouth and the throat. There are long, strenuous marches, sometimes with scant supply of water. The air is filled with the gases of high explosives. And there is "trench gingivitis"—an annoying inflammation of the gums.

Kolynos Dental Cream was singled out by prominent military dentists, and at field and base hospitals, as one of the prime essentials of a soldier's daily life. It cleanses and refreshes the entire oral cavity—teeth, mouth and throat; may be used without water in an emergency, cooling the mouth and to an extent allaying thirst. It relieves "trench gingivitis."

"Keep Kolynos in Your Kit." Price, thirty cents.

The Kolynos Company New Haven Conn. U.S.A.

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